

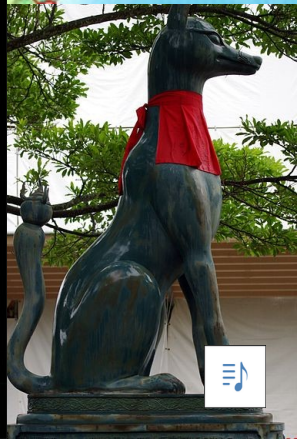
ANCIENT ASIA :: HIS

219

mainly **JAPAN** + A taste of **Korea**



To accompany
A History of Asia
Chapter 9
on Japan & Korea





In the beginning...



Korea during the Last Ice Age
12,000 Years Ago

마지막 빙하기의 한반도 주변 지형
약 1만 2천년 전

Korea and China were connected as one landmass.



Overview of Korean and Japanese History

- **Korea**
- **57 BCE: Silla kingdom**
- **37 BCE: Koguryo kingdom**
- **200 CE: Paekche kingdom**
- **383:** Buddhism established
- **668:** Silla defeats Paekche and Koguryo; unifies Korea
- **936-1392: Koryo Dynasty**, strong Confucian influence.
- **1238: Mongol invasion.**
1274/1281: Koreans aid in attempted invasion of Japan.
- **1392-1398:** Choson
- **Japan**
- **10,000 to 300 BCE: Jomon Era**
- **300 BCE-300 CE: Yayoi Era**
- **~200 CE:** Queen Himiko?
- **300-645: Kofun Period**, rise of Yamato clan to dominance.
- **~538:** Buddhism intro to Japan
- **538-710: Asuka Period**
- **574-622: Reign of Prince Shotoku.** Re-organizes govt, promotes Buddhism, close links w/China
- **710-784: Nara Period**
- **794-1181: Heian Period**



Jomon Period in Japan

- ~30,000 to ~10,000 BCE
Paleolithic, pre-Jomon period- earliest Japanese people come from mainland during Ice Age, probably forerunners of Ainu people, Paleolithic culture, hunting
- 10,000 to 300 BCE:
Jomon Period- coiled pottery (no potter's wheel), elaborate designs, world's oldest pottery, start of pottery as key art form in Japan; clay female *dogu* figurines suggest goddess worship, matriarchal society? Stone tools shift from hunting to



Japan's Four Main Islands



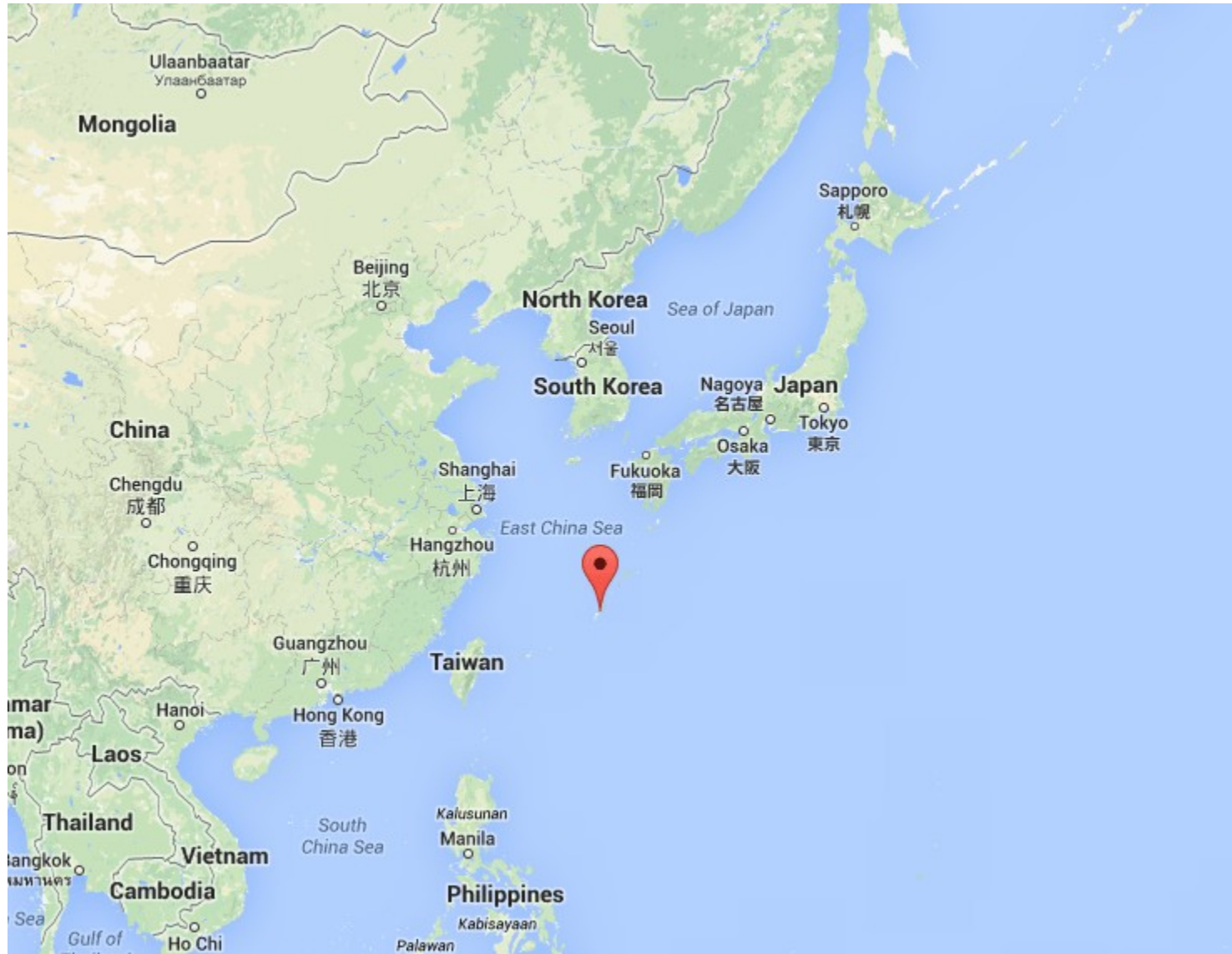
Japan's southernmost islands:

The Ryuku Island Chain.

This includes **Okinawa** and extends nearly to **Taiwan**.



Putting it all together...



Korea and Japan:

A Tangled History

- Korea and Japan both developed by combining native culture with Chinese influence such as writing, philosophy and an imperial style of government
- Korea, being closer to China, was more deeply affected by Chinese influence, whereas Japan literally had greater distance
- Because Korea lay between China and Japan, it was often the transit point for aspects of Chinese culture that reached Japan after being modified in Korea
- These include rice; writing; metallurgy (iron-working); Buddhism; Chinese law codes; ceramic pottery; Confucianism;



Could the first kings of **Japan** have been... **Korean**?

- Japanese archaeologists have found ample evidence of Korean influence in Japan starting about 400 BCE when rice farming was introduced—probably from Korea—at the start of the Yayoi period of J. history
- The Yayoi period was followed by the Kofun era, named for its
- Archaeologists suspect that some entombed kings might actually be immigrants from Korea, in a time of massive interaction with Korea
- However, Japanese government has blocked excavation & DNA analysis, perhaps to avoid proving that the earliest Japanese kings/emperors were



Chinese Influence on Korea and Japan

- The Chinese philosophy of Confucianism was introduced to Korea and Japan by Buddhist monks in the 4th century. It became a major influence in both countries.
- In the 7th century, Japan adopted the Chinese writing system, and Korea's first Confucian system was established.
- The later Chinese philosophy of Neo-Confucianism would also be important in both Korea and Japan.



Chinese—and Indian— Influence on Korea and Japan

- Chinese writing, along with Buddhism, came to Japan from Korea, beginning in the 5th century, with Chinese schools in the 8th century.
- When the Japanese shifted from using Chinese script only to crafting their own, the new Japanese writing system, was inspired by the Indian phonetic system of *Devanagari*
- *Devanagari* had been used in India for writing Sanskrit, the classical language of India which also influenced Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.
- It had been studied by the Japanese Buddhist monk Kobo Daishi (aka Kukai) during travels in India
- Buddhism had also



3 Theories of Japanese Language

1. Japanese is an **Altaic** language related to Korean, Mongolian, and Turkish.
2. Japanese is an **Austronesian** language related to Papuan, Malayan and other Pacific languages.
3. Japanese is a **Southeast Asian** language related to Vietnamese, Tibetan, Burmese or, in one school of thought, the Tamil languages of



Pottery from the Jomon Era (13,000 to 300 BCE)



Early Jomon Era Pottery



Jomon pot from Uenohara, Kyushu



More Jomon era pottery



Jomon Village, reconstruction



Jomon ***dogu*** (figurine), possible religious function, 1000-300 BCE



Another Jomon *dogu* (figurine)



From Jomon to Yayoi

- **Jomon Period** (10,000 to 300 BCE)
 - Hunting-fishing, no trace of agriculture
 - Tribal society living in small settlements in straw huts
 - Stone tools
 - No apparent contact with other
- **Yayoi Period** (300 BCE to 300 CE)
 - Well-developed rice agriculture
 - Larger-scale society living in large settlements w/ farms
 - Metal tools
 - Contact with China and Korea, much influence



Yayoi Era (300 BCE to 300 CE) Pottery

Yayoi Ware



Source: Tawaramoto Town, Nara



Yayoi Era Village, reconstruction



Yayoi Period Bell, from perhaps 2nd century CE,
probable Korean influence



The earliest written records about Japan date to Yayoi and come from China. They mention a “kingdom of Wa” which had relations with the Han Dynasty in China. Here is a golden seal said to have been granted to the "King of Wa" by Emperor Guangwu of Han in 57 CE. It is inscribed *King of Na of Wa in Han Dynasty* (倭奴王印)



Bronze Mirror, Yayoi Period



Kofun and Asuka Periods

(two eras together are known as the Yamato Era)

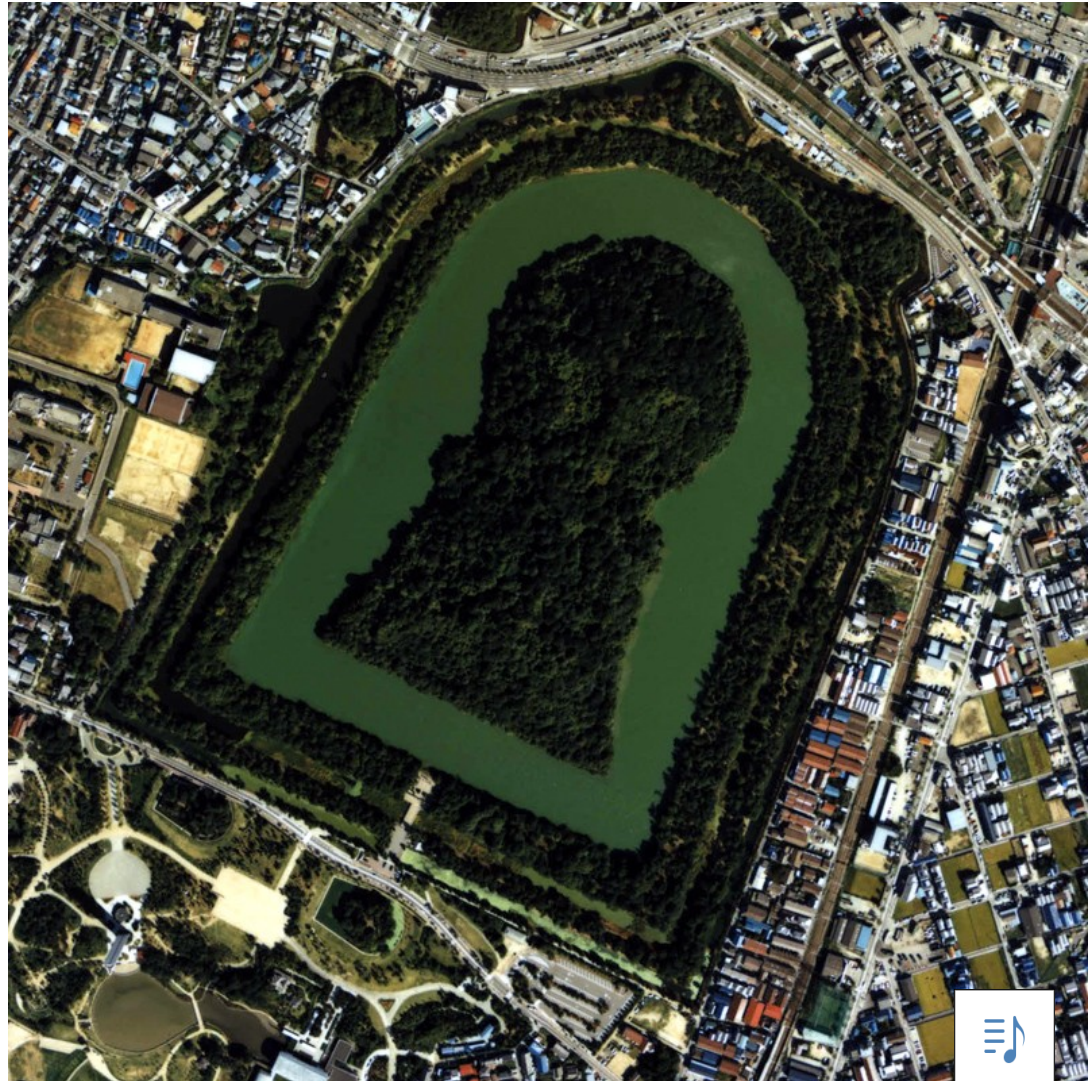
- **Kofun Period** (300-538)
 - This era is named for the key-shaped tombs (*kofun*) of the rulers
 - Native religion of Shinto dominant; nature-worship
 - Rise of Yamato kingdom in central Japan
 - Buddhism brought to Japan from China and Korea in 5th century
- **Asuka Period** (538-710)
 - Strong influence from China, adoption of Chinese writing
 - Prince Shotoku, close relations with T'ang Dyn., promoted Buddhism and Confucianism, "Taika Reforms," construction of major J-Buddhist temples of Horyuji and Shitennoji



Kofun Period

(late phase of Yayoi)

- **300-645: Kofun Period**, named for “keyhole-shaped” tombs, often with *haniwa* figurines that portray people of different social classes, from warriors to dancers, animals from horse to mice, houses



Examples of *kofun* tombs.

On left side, Osaka kofun. Right, Saitubaru kofun, covered by mound, in Miyazaki prefecture where I lived in Kyushu, Japan. Saitobaru has 311 such kofun-mounds.



Kofun Era Gravemound from Saitobaru, Kyushu (350-650 CE)



Haniwa sculptures, often placed in the Kofun tombs



Inside the Kofun mounds... *Haniwa*!





Dancing haniwa and soldier haniwa



More haniwa



Bird Haniwa



Horse Haniwa





Haniwa by a modern artist, Saito Kiyoshi (1955)



Saitobaru annual fire *matsuri* (festival)

I was visiting Saitobaru not knowing there was a festival,
and stumbled upon this quite happily.



***Asuka* Period: 538-710,** **reign of Prince Shotoku**

- **Beginning ~538:** rise of Soga clan to dominance, spread of **Yamato** kingdom, intro. of Mahayana Buddhism to Japan, much Chinese influence, including Chinese writing.
- **574-622, reign of Prince Shotoku, capital in Asuka**
- Shotoku re-organizes gov't, "17-article constitution" modeling J. gov't on Chinese Sui and T'ang imperial gov't, promotes Buddhism, close links w/China, sent large missions w/students, scholars and Buddhist monks, would stay in China one year, like modern "study



Prince Shotoku (574-622)

Architect of “Taika Reforms,” promoter of Buddhism and Confucianism, writer of a “constitution”



FURTHER Images of Shotoku



Videos about Prince Shotoku

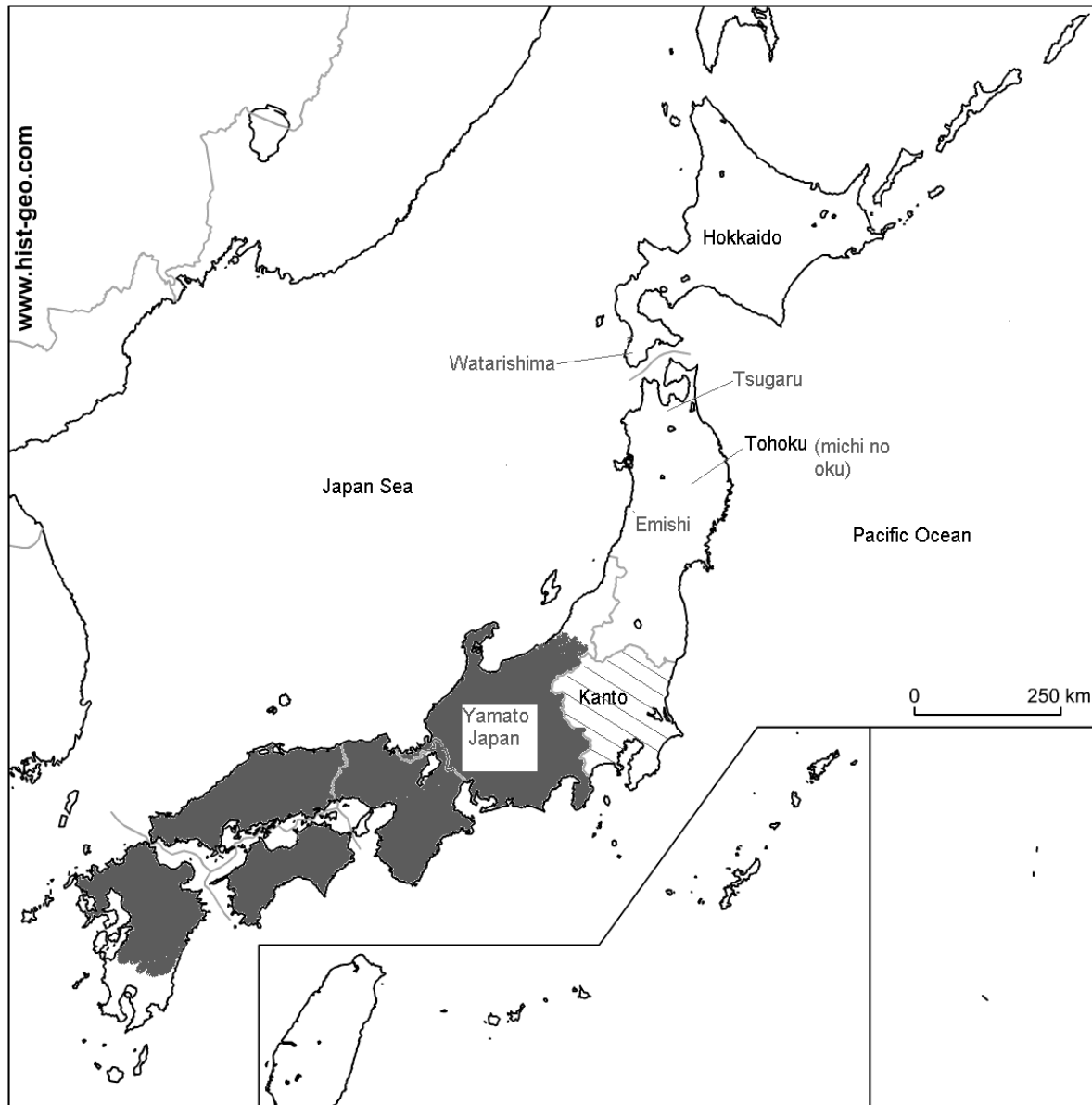
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vxR8Vx70qx0>

<https://youtu.be/7kUyO2oVdn4>

<https://youtu.be/By-G2x-CpcA>



Extent of Yamato Kingdom in the time of Prince Shotoku



Shinto Shrines (Jinja)

The gateway is called Torii.





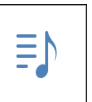
Purification area at shrine



Videos on Shinto

<https://youtu.be/LoQqxdAbRS0>

<https://youtu.be/htxVoNBd5do>



1857 painting of the sun-goddess
Amaterasu coming out of her cave,
bringing light and life back to the world



Autumn festival (*matsuri*) at Ise Jingu



Suwa Jinja in Nagasaki



Fushimi Inari Taisha, jinja



Thousands of Torii, typical of Inari Jinjas, leading to Fushimi Inari Taisha



Statues of Inari, the Fox-Kami





Horyuji Temple (Buddhist; built near Nara for Prince Shotoku in 607, rebuilt in 711, 1374 & 1603)



Statues of temple guardian deities at Horyu-ji Temple



Horyuji Belfry



Alternate view of Horyu-ji



Horyuji Pagoda



Horyuji Lecture Hall



Horyuji, Yumedono (Hall of Dreams), --was Shotoku's study



Nara and Heian Periods

- Nara Period (710-794)
- Nara became the first capital, modeled on Ta'ng capital of Chang'an.
- Many fine Buddhist institutions built in this era, still surviving in Nara.
- First histories of Japan, the *Nihongo* and *Kojiki*, written in modified Chinese script, also the *Manyōshū*, first
- Heian Period (794-1185)
- Capital moved to Kyoto.
- Golden age of Japanese culture, esp. literature, *Tale of Genji* perhaps world's first novel
- Creation of Japanese writing system of *kana*: *hiragana* for Japanese language and *katakana* for Chinese characters



Todaiji, famous Buddhist temple in Nara, first built in 743.



Nara “Daibutsu” statue at Todaiji, Nara’s
greatest temple, built 745-752.
Bronze statue, 53 feet high.



Nara Todaiji, Daibutsu (alt. view)



Statue of fierce guardian deity at Todaiji



Todaiji Garden near south gate



Nara period painting, 8th century, Yakushi Temple



Kasuga Taisha (Shinto jinja) in Nara, first built in 768



Katsuga Taisha Shrine, established by the Fujiwara clan in 709. The shrine is affiliated with Kofuku-ji temple. It is symbolized in art by sacred deer, the messengers of the local gods. Katsuga Taisha is also distinguished as the birthplace of [Gagaku](#), [Bugaku](#), and the [Noh](#) theatre.



Katsuga Taisha, **Bugaku** dancer



Kyoto became capital in 794 for many centuries,
home of many famous temples and jinjas.



Heian Period: 794-1181

Peaceful period of cultural refinement

- After collapse of T'ang Dynasty ~907, Chinese contact and influence diminished, and Japanese culture came into its own.
- Aristocratic culture flourished in the capital, although most people were peasants living in rural areas.
- Fujiwara clan dominated; emperor mainly figurehead
- New forms of Buddhism: **Shingon**, founded by **Kukai** (esoteric, using secret symbols and *mudras*, adapted from Indian Tantra Buddhism); **Tendai**, founded by **Saicho** (eclectic, mixing many diverse ideas) and **Jodo** (Pure Land), founded by **Honen** (focus on chanting name of Amida Buddha)



Heian Art and Architecture

- With less pressure to imitate Chinese culture, Japanese began to develop own styles of art, animated by love of nature and simplicity
- Building styles became less ornate, more stripped down and austere
- Garden styles emphasized keeping roughness of nature
- This new simplicity and naturalness shows influence of Daoism and Shinto, and feeds into development of Zen Buddhism, which features a stripped-down style of Buddhism and temple architecture blending in with natural settings.



Byodo-In, built as noble residence in 998,
became Buddhist temple in 1052



Byodo-in (Phoenix Hall) Kyoto, 1053



Byodo-in (Phoenix Hall), Kyoto



Enryakuji, first built 8th century, destroyed in 16th century, rebuilt in 17th



Kiyomizu-dera, first built 798, rebuilt 1633



Japanese *Kanji* (modified Chinese ideograms)

良	農	業	商	議	選	員	記	運	轉	者	事
味	試	次	難	形	適	当	同	違	正	惡	点
念	殘	落	格	果	受	說	接	面	驗	合	指
約	決	旅	消	流	深	案	投	洗	打	扌	折
備	準	到	発	線	泊	特	絡	連	急	談	相
注	押	意	故	路	信	局	機	関	割	交	引
用	器	願	知	求	台	具	取	自	窓	由	營
期	産	個	価	品	資	銀	誌	雜	辞	服	紙
心	報	告	々								



Examples of Kanji

日本 東京 大阪 北海道

Japan

Tokyo

Osaka

Hokkaido

山 川 日 雨 水 火 田

mountain

river

sun

rain

water

fire

rice field

米 魚 寿司 肉 酒 茶

rice

fish

sushi

meat

alcohol

tea

車 電気 自転車 飛行機

car

electricity

bicycle

airplane

一 二 三 四 五 六 七

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

男 女 松井秀喜 黒沢明

man

woman

Matsui Hideki

Kurozawa Akira

食べる 行く 小 大 多 少

to eat

to go

small

big

many

few



Japanese *hiragana* and *katakana*

Both scripts are syllabic (one character = one syllable), but *hiragana* is curvier, considered “female”, and *kana* more angular and “male.”

Hiragana for native Japanese words; *Katakana* for foreign-based words

平仮名 (ひらがな) hiragana

a	あ	安	i	い	以	u	う	宇	e	え	衣	o	お	於
ka	か	加	ki	き	幾	ku	く	久	ke	け	計	ko	こ	己
sa	さ	左	shi	し	之	su	す	寸	se	せ	世	so	そ	曾
ta	た	太	chi	ち	知	tsu	つ	川	te	て	天	to	と	止
na	な	奈	ni	に	仁	nu	ぬ	奴	ne	ね	祢	no	の	乃
ha	は	波	hi	ひ	比	fu	ふ	不	he	へ	部	ho	ほ	保
ma	ま	末	mi	み	美	mu	む	武	me	め	女	mo	も	毛
ya	や	也				yu	ゆ	由				yo	よ	与
ra	ら	良	ri	り	利	ru	る	留	re	れ	礼	ro	ろ	呂
wa	わ	和	wi	ゐ	為				we	ゑ	恵	wo	を	遠
												n	ん	无

片仮名 (カタカナ) katakana

a	ア	阿	i	イ	伊	u	ウ	宇	e	エ	江	o	オ	於
ka	カ	加	ki	キ	幾	ku	ク	久	ke	ケ	介	ko	コ	己
sa	サ	散	shi	シ	之	su	ス	須	se	セ	世	so	ソ	曾
ta	タ	多	chi	チ	千	tsu	ツ	川	te	テ	天	to	ト	止
na	ナ	奈	ni	ニ	二	nu	ヌ	奴	ne	ネ	祢	no	ノ	乃
ha	ハ	八	hi	ヒ	比	fu	フ	不	he	ヘ	部	ho	ホ	保
ma	マ	万	mi	ミ	ミ	mu	ム	牟	me	メ	女	mo	モ	毛
ya	ヤ	也				yu	ユ	由				yo	ヨ	輿
ra	ラ	良	ri	リ	利	ru	ル	流	re	レ	礼	ro	ロ	呂
wa	ワ	和	wi	ヰ	井				we	ヱ	恵	wo	ヲ	乎
												n	ン	无



Japanese *Hiragana* writing system

あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o
か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko
さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so
た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to
な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no
は ha	ひ hi	ふ hu	へ he	ほ ho
ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo
や ya		ゆ yu		よ yo
ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro
わ wa				を o
ん n				



Japanese *Katakana* writing system

ア a	イ i	ウ u	エ e	オ o
カ ka	キ ki	ク ku	ケ ke	コ ko
サ sa	シ shi	ス su	セ se	ソ so
タ ta	チ chi	ツ tsu	テ te	ト to
ナ na	ニ ni	ヌ nu	ネ ne	ノ no
ハ ha	ヒ hi	フ fu	ヘ he	ホ ho
マ ma	ミ mi	ム mu	メ me	モ mo
ヤ ya		ユ yu		ヨ yo
ラ ra	リ ri	ル ru	レ re	ロ ro
ワ wa				ヲ wo
ン n				



Painted scroll illustrating scene from
the Tale of Genji,
masterpiece of Japanese literature and arguably
one of the world's first novels



The Tale of Genji is believed to have been written by an 11th century noblewoman,
Murasaki Shikibu



Artistic portrayals of famous Shingon Buddhist monk **Kukai**, also known as **Kobo Daishi** (774-835). He was a great poet and calligrapher and may have created the *kana* writing system.



To-ji temple, Kyoto, first built 796, under leadership of famous Buddhist monk Kukai



Five story pagoda of To-Ji



Statue of “thousand-armed” Bodhisattva Kannon at To-ji



Gempei War and Kamakura Era

- The peaceful, artistic Heian era came to an end with the rise of rival factions employing samurai warriors.
- This led to the Gempei War (1180-1185) between rival clans of Taira (Heike) and Minamoto (Genji).
- In the famous naval battle of Dan-No-Ura, the Taira (Heike) were defeated.
- The Minamoto won and established a new form of government, *Shogunate*, led by a military commander, the *Shogun*.
- The following era, of military rule under the Shogun, is called the Kamakura (1185-1333).
- Capital moved from Kyoto to Kamakura, near modern Tokyo. Emperor remained in Kyoto.



Map of Battle Sites in Gempei War

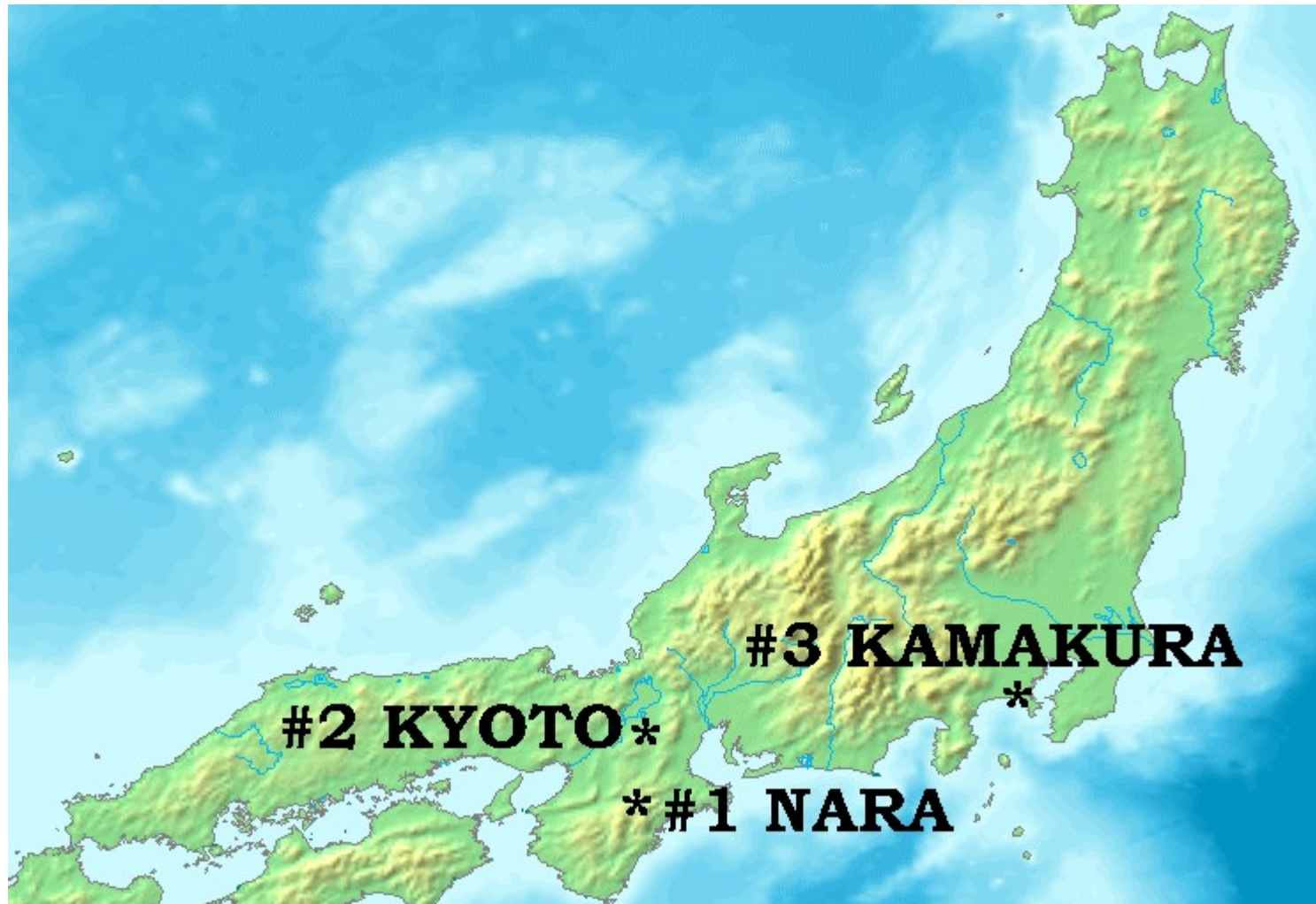


The Climactic Battle of the Dan-No-Ura Strait has often been portrayed in Japanese art and literature





Map of first three Japanese capitals: Nara (710-785), Kyoto (795-1185*), Kamakura (1185-1333)



Map showing closeness of Kamakura to Tokyo (*EDO* in pre-Modern Times)



Japan suffered two attempted **Mongol**
invasions, in 1274 and 1281



Statue of a Kamakura samurai killing a Mongol invader



武者人形(博多人形)
白水 六三郎 (Shimizu Rokusaburo)
高さ46cm
元軍兵と武者の戦闘する姿を模したこの博多人形は、人間国宝として名高い小島与一の師匠であった白水六三郎の作品である。

Kamakura “Daibutsu,” bronze statue of Amida Buddha, 1252



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Modern Korea



The Three Kingdoms of Korea: Silla (estab. 57 BCE), Koguryo (37 BCE) and Paekche (200 CE).

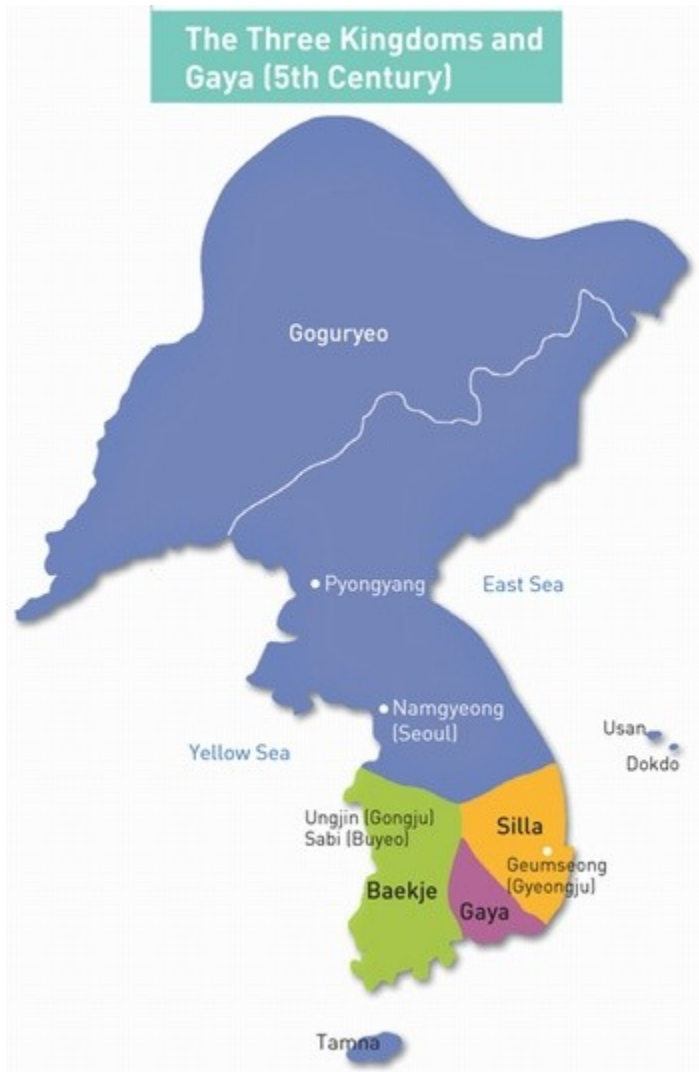


Video overview of Korean history:

http://www.hapkidowon.com/css/about_korea/frame1_body.php?addr_v=WpIVmi6nNB4



Blending of Chinese and native culture in Korea



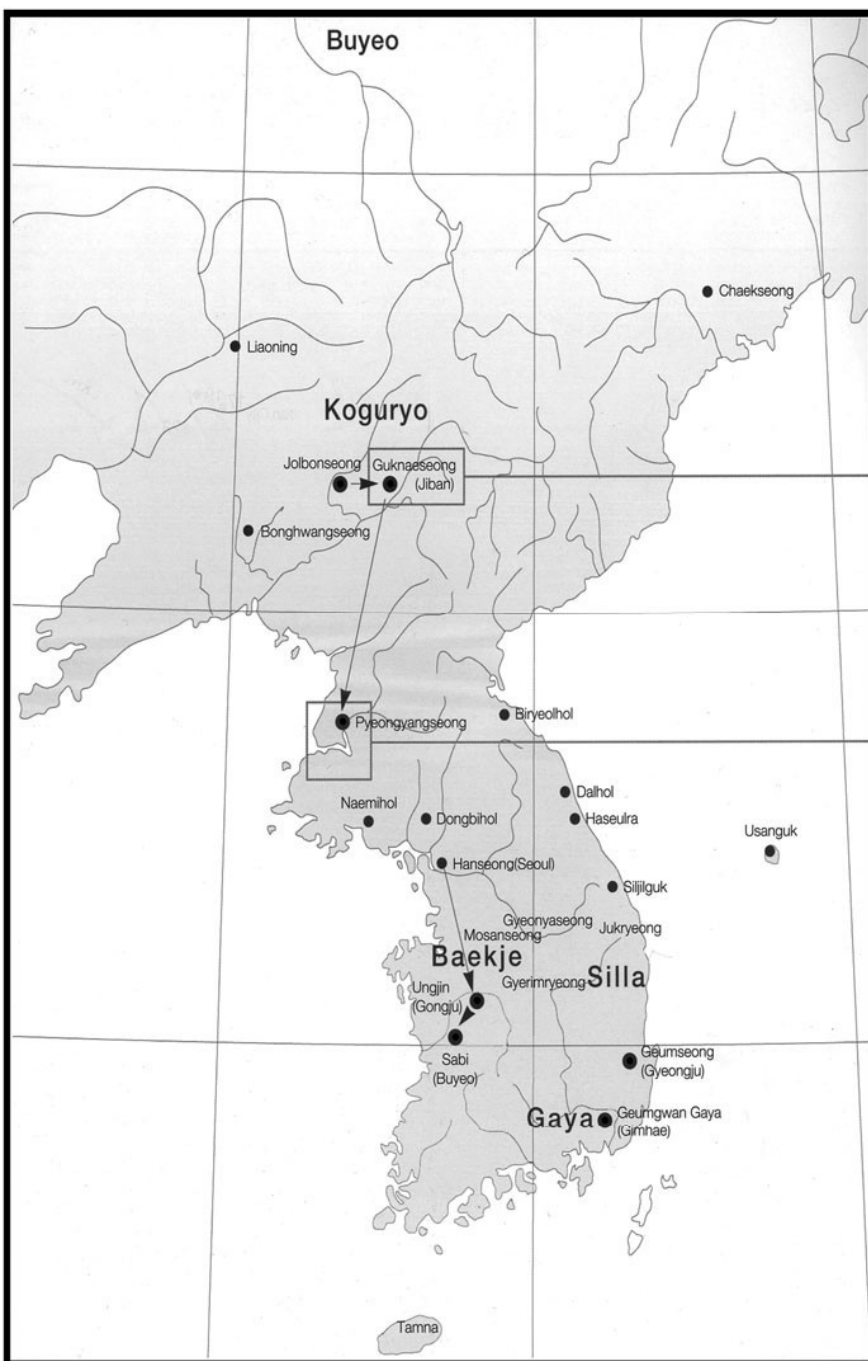
- Korea was influenced by China but also had its own cultural traditions.
- Chinese language and writing, and Buddhism and Confucianism came from China into Korea
- Korea had its own language and native religious traditions



The Three-Plus Kingdoms in Early Centuries CE

- **Koguryo** (Goguryo) 37-688, large, northern Korean kingdom, defeated by alliance of Silla and T'ang, under Silla rule became **Balhae**
- **Baekje** (Paekje), kingdom in southern Korea, 18-660, conquered by alliance of Silla and T'ang.
- **Kaya** (Gaya) was not actually a kingdom, but a loose association of city-states, a confederation, from 42-532, eventually absorbed into Silla.
- **Silla** 57-935, southern kingdom which expanded over time to conquer most of Korea, including conquering Koguryo with T'ang Dynasty





Wall Paintings from Koguryo Tombs



Koguryo Art, mostly tomb wall paintings



"Man"
(mural on the west antechamber wall,
Deokheung-ri Mural Tomb, in Nampo,
North Korea)



Ceiling decorated with lotus patterns
(ceiling corbel of the burial chamber,
Anak Tomb No. 2, in Anak, North
Korea)



"Acrobatics"
(mural on the north antechamber wall,
Jangcheon Tomb No. 1, in Ji'an, China)



"Sun"
(ceiling corbel of the burial chamber,
Ohoebun Tomb No. 4, in Ji'an, China)



"Immortal"
(replica of mural on the ceiling of
the burial chamber, Muyongchong, in
Ji'an, China)



"Ssireum"
(mural on the southeast wall of the
burial chamber, Gakjeochong, in Ji'an,
China)

Koguryo Tomb Murals



Three Kingdoms of Korea

(At the end of the 5th century)

Dang Nation
(China)

Goguryeo

•Pyongyang

•Hanseong
(Seoul)

Gongju (Ungjin)
Sabi

Baekje

Silla

•Gyeongju

Kaya

Japan

삼
국
시
대

Yellow Sea

East Sea

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Five-story stone Pagoda (Buddhist temple) from Baekje kingdom, early 7th century



Ink stone, Baekje Kingdom



Diadem (Crowns), Baekje



These **diadems** (crown-like ornaments) would have been attached to a cap, as shown here



Modern rendering of last **Baekje** ruler, **King Uija**. He ruled 641-660 when Baekje was conquered by alliance of Silla and T'ang Dynasty.



Three Kingdoms of Korea

(At the end of the 5th century)

Dang Nation
(China)

Goguryeo

•Pyongyang

•Hanseong
(Seoul)

Gongju (Ungjin)
Sabi

Baekje

Silla

•Gyeongju

Kaya

Japan

삼
국
시
대

Yellow Sea

East Sea

Duck-Shaped Pottery from Kaya Confederacy, 5th century.

Some Resemblance to Japanese haniwa?



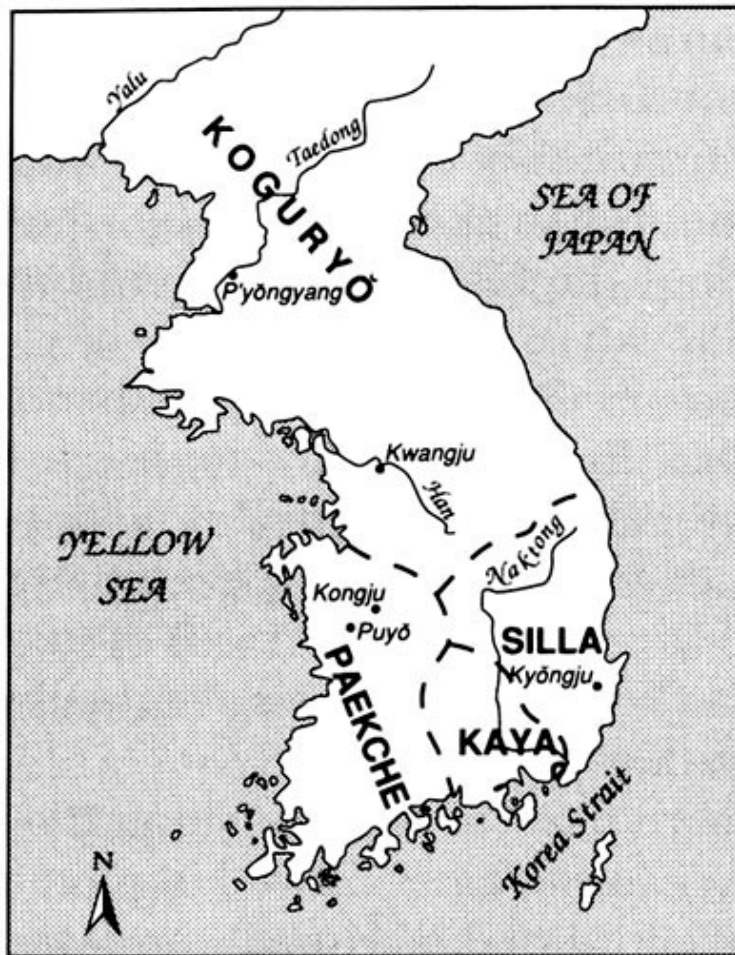
Kaya vase and horn-shaped drinking vessel that may show Persian influence, indicating long-distance trade contacts



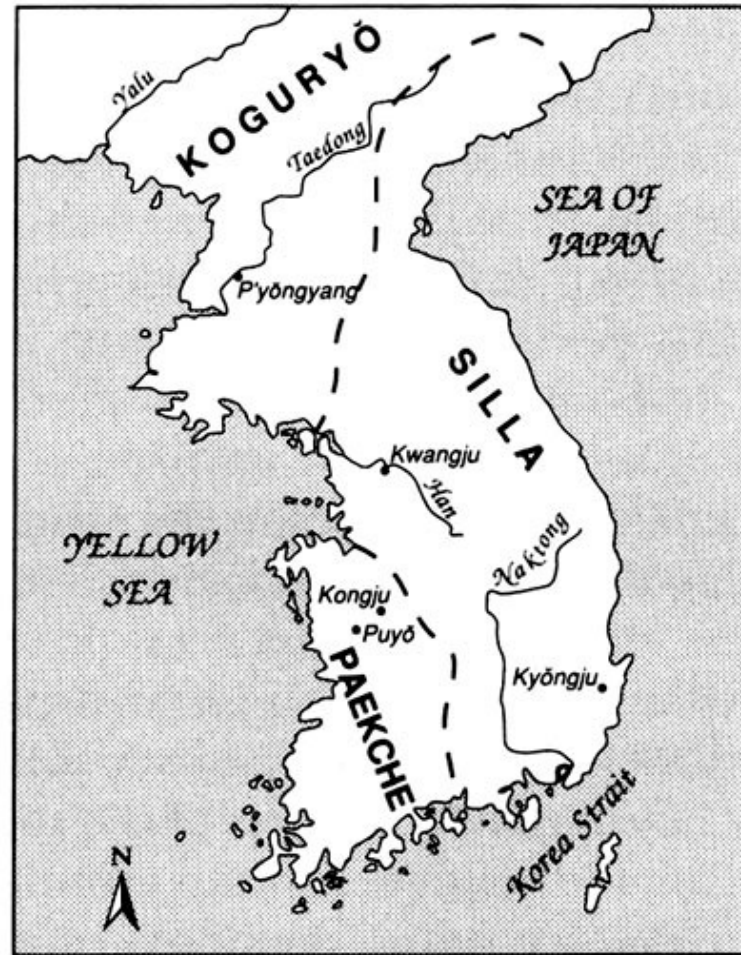
Golden Crown from Kaya



Expansion of **Silla** from 475 to 575,
absorbing **Kaya**, encroaching on **Koguryo**



ca. A.D. 475



ca. A.D. 575

- Kingdom boundary
- Populated place

0 50 100 150 Kilometers
0 25 50 100 150 Miles



Bronze Buddha, Silla Dynasty

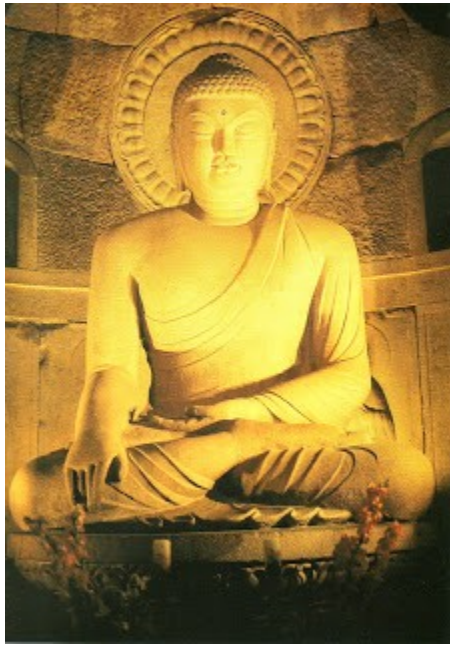


Bulguksa Temple, Silla Era.

first built in 500s, most recently restored in 1972.



Seokguram, stone-cut Buddhist temple from Silla era, built 742-774. similar to Ajanta Caves in Gupta-era India or YunYan TEMPLE in Wei Dynasty China.



Entrance to Seokguram Cave Temple



Paintings in **Seokguram**, rock-carved KOREAN Buddhist Temple



Unified **Silla** (Silla –Balhae)

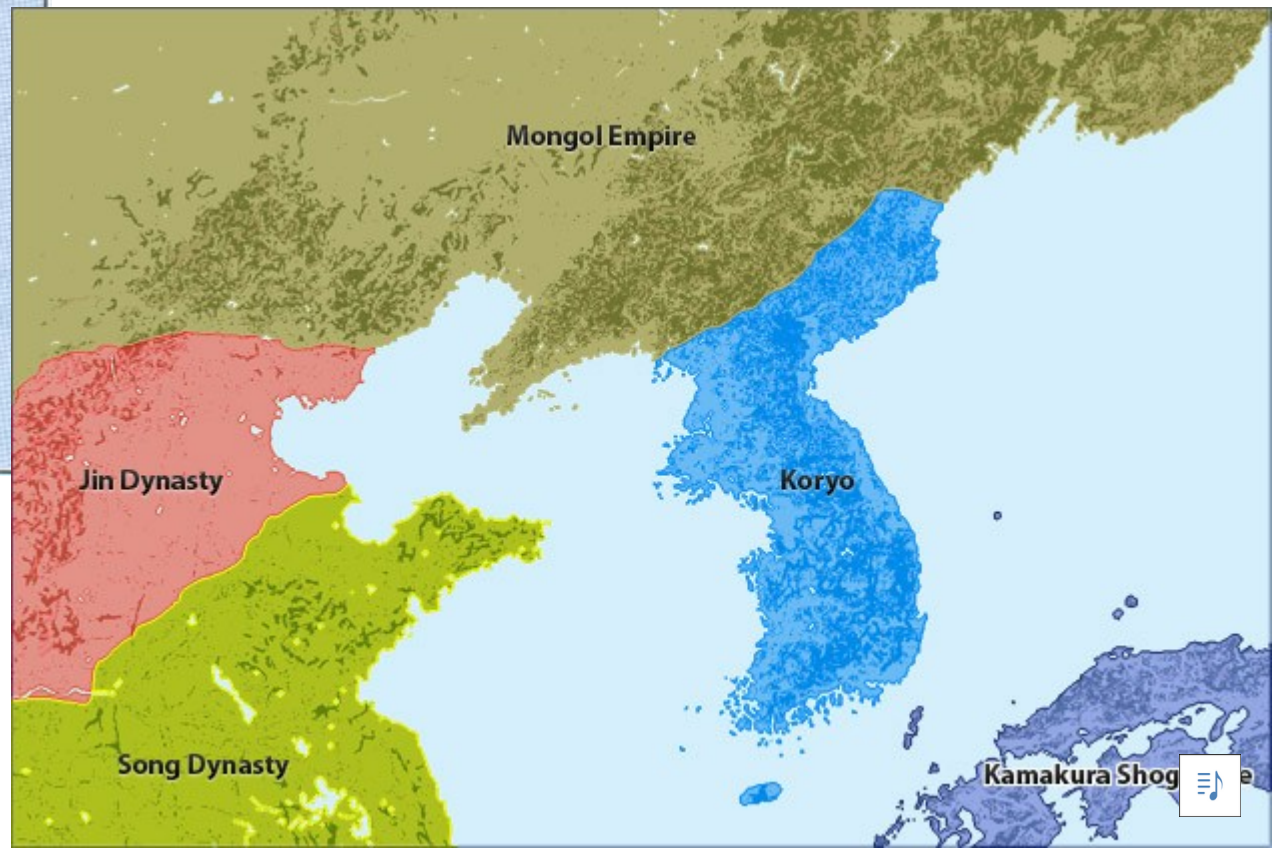
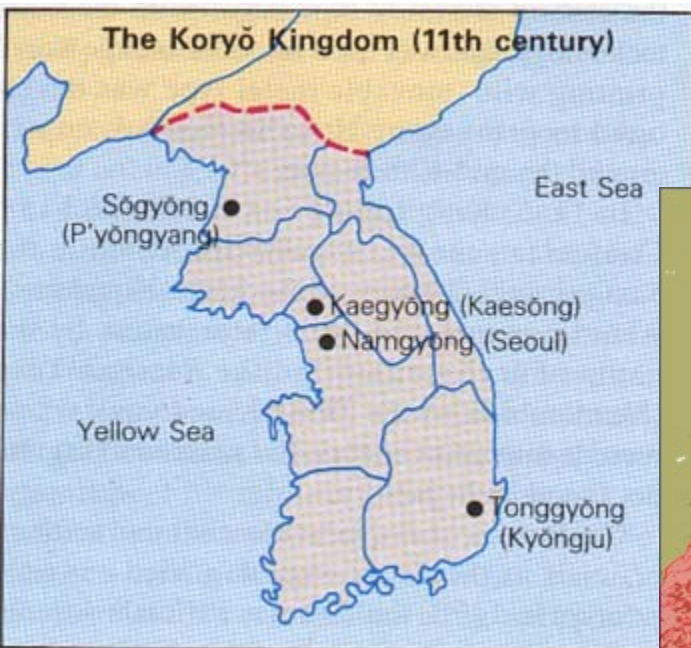


The Koguryo territory conquered by Silla became known as Balhae, and the two together as the Unified Silla (or Late Silla) Kingdom, which lasted 668-935.

Internal divisions led to collapse of Silla-Balhae and rise of new kingdom, the Koryo Dynasty.



Koryo (Goryeo) Dynasty, 918-1392, in the 11th century and the 13th, THE time of the rise of the Mongols. Koryo became a vassal state of the Mongol Empire and this led to an uprising against it when Mongol power diminished.



Sculpture of the **Koryo** (Goryeo) Dynasty founder **Wang Geon** and a painting of the imperial palace



Buddhism flourished in the Koryo period.

These are images of the Buddhist Bodhisattva deity Kuan-Yin, known in Korea as Gwaneum.



Koryo era Buddhist monasteries eventually became wealthy and corrupt, like Catholic church in the same time period. Sudeoksa temple, below.



Photos from a recent visit to Sudeoksa Temple



Choson (Joseon) Dynasty



Religion in Choson Korea

- In the previous, Kokoryo Dynasty, **Buddhism** had been the dominant religion, but had become very wealthy and corrupt, with huge monasteries controlling vast wealth and paying no taxes, also cooperating with Mongols
- Under Choson, Buddhism continued but did not have special privileges or
- The preferred religion and philosophy of Choson was **Neo-Confucianism** (as in Ming China).
- **Neo-Confucianism** had old Confucian emphasis on ethics and hierarchy with larger ideas of social order reflecting cosmic order, human <> heaven
- Neo-Conf. academies dominant educational



King Sejong, 4th Choson king (1397 –1450, r. 1418–1450)



- Sejong is regarded as one of the greatest Choson rulers.
- He oversaw renaissance of Korean learning and culture, including creation of *Hangul* writing system by committee of scholars
- In his time, Koreans also refined use of moveable copper type for printing first



Statue of King Sejong



- Sejong was also skillful in foreign relations and military matters.
- He kept good relations, fought back the Jurchen to the north, building a chain of forts, fought off Japanese pirates, asserted Korean control of Tsushima Island, and negotiated trade deal with Japan,



Hangul: the Korean script, developed in 15th century Korea

The Korean Alphabet

Vowels Consonants	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
	[a]	[ya]	[ŏ]	[yŏ]	[o]	[yo]	[u]	[yu]	[ũ]	[i]
ㄱ [k,g]	가	가	거	겨	고	교	구	규	그	기
ㄴ [n]	나	냐	너	녀	노	뇨	누	뉴	느	니
ㄷ [t,d]	다	다	더	더	도	도	두	두	드	디
ㄹ [r,l]	라	랴	러	려	로	료	루	류	르	리
ㅁ [m]	마	마	머	머	모	묘	무	무	므	미
ㅂ [p,b]	바	바	버	버	보	보	부	부	브	비
ㅅ [s,sh]	사	샤	서	셔	소	쇼	수	슈	스	시
ㅇ (silent)	아	야	어	여	오	요	우	유	으	이
ㅈ [ch,j]	자	쟈	저	져	조	죠	주	쥬	즈	지
ㅊ [ch']	차	챤	쳐	쳐	초	쵸	추	츰	츠	치
ㅋ [k']	카	카	커	커	코	코	쿠	큐	크	키
ㅌ [t']	타	타	터	터	토	토	투	투	트	티
ㅍ [p']	파	파	퍼	퍼	포	포	푸	푸	프	피
ㅎ [h]	하	하	허	허	호	호	후	후	흐	히

어머니

(mom)

아버지

(dad)

귀여운 아가

(precious child)



Korean *hangul* script

처음 만난 사람과 인사를 나눌 경우, 마음 속으로 고마움을 느낄 때가 있다. 이 지구에는 36억의 많은 사람이 살고 있다는데, 지금 그 중의 한 사람을 만난 것이다. 36억대 1이라는 아슬아슬한 비율로 그를 만난 것이다. 그 만났다는 인연에 감사하지 않을 수 없다. 나를 해롭게 할 사람이라도 그와 나는 인연이 있어서 만난 것이다. 그 많은 사람들 가운데에서... 이러한 관계는 물건과 사람의 경우도 마찬가지일 것 같다. 많은 사람 중에서 하나가 내게 온 것이다.

지난 해 가을, 새벽 예불에서 돌아 왔는데 방문이 열려 있었다. 도선생이 다녀간 것이다. 평소에 필요한 것들만 골라서 갔다. 내게 필요한 것이 그에게도 필요했던 모양이다. 그래도 가져간 것보다 남긴 것이 많았다. 내게 잃어버릴 물건이 있었다는 것이, 남들이 보고 탐낼 만한 물건을 가지고 있었다는 사실이 부끄러웠다. 물건은 원래부터 내가 가졌던 것이 아니고 어떤 인연으로 내게 왔다가 그 인연이 끝나면 떠나가는 것이라고 생각하니깐 조금도 아깝지 않았다.

며칠 후 시계를 사러 갔다. 이번에는 아무도 욕심내지 않을 허름한 것으로 사야겠다고 생각하고 청계청에 있는 어떤 시계가게로 들어갔다. 그런데, 그런데, 허허, 며칠 전에 일어버린 우리 방 시계가 거기서 나를 기다리고 있었다. 어떤 남자가 가게주인과 값을 이야기하고 있었다. 나를 보자 그 남자는 당황하면서 외면해 버렸다. 나도 당황했다. 그 남자에게 천 원을 주고 내 시계를 내가 사고 말았다. 생각하면, 우리 모두 비슷한 허물을 가지고 살아가는 인간인데... 뜻밖에 다시 만난 시계와의 인연이 고마웠다.

Overview of Korean and Japanese History

- **Korea**
- **57 BCE: Silla kingdom**
- **37 BCE: Koguryo kingdom**
- **200 CE: Paekche kingdom**
- **383:** Buddhism established
- **668:** Silla defeats Paekche and Koguryo; unifies Korea
- **936-1392: Koryo Dynasty**, strong Confucian influence.
- **1238: Mongol invasion.**
- **1274/1281:** Koreans aid in attempted invasion of Japan.
- **1392-1398:** Choson
- **Japan**
- **10,000 BCE to 300 BCE: Jomon Period**
- **300 BCE-300 CE: Yayoi Era**
- **~200 CE:** Queen Himiko?
- **300-645: Kofun Period**, rise of Yamato clan to dominance. **~538:** Buddhism intro to Japan
- **574-622: Prince Shotoku.** Re-organizes govt, promotes Buddhism, close links w/China
- **710-784: Nara Period**
- **794-1181: Heian Period**
- **1185-1333: Kamakura**



The End of Chapter Nine (for us, anyway)



Next Week: Additional Lecture on Japanese Religion

- Due to overflowing amount of information and images on Japanese and Korean history this week, a second powerpoint lecture devoted exclusively to Japanese religion will be available
- It was felt that the current lecture was already quite long enough!
- As Japanese religion will be among possibilities for final research papers, the lecture should be useful for you in deciding what to do for your

